according to claim 6 wherein the probe molecule is a member selected from the group consisting of DNA's, RNA's, fragments of DNA's, fragments of RNA's, oligonucleotides, antigens, antibodies, epitopes, enzymes, proteins, and functional site polypeptide chains thereof.

8. (New) A method for producing an affinity analytical chip comprising:

a. preparing capillaries, each of which has a probe molecule fixed to or synthesized on the inner surface thereof; and

b. bundling a plurality of different capillaries together while precisely positioning the capillaries into a bundle of said capillaries, wherein each capillary in the bundle has a different probe molecule.

9. (New) An analytical method comprising:

a. flowing a sample into a bundle of capillaries having, fixed to the inner surface of the capillaries, probe molecules having a specific affinity to an analyte to be detected to cause specific binding reactions between the probe molecules and the analyte, thereby binding analyte from the sample to the inner surface of the capillaries;

b. introducing light into one end of the capillary bundle; and

c. detecting light exiting from an end opposite said one end of the capillary bundle.

10. (New) An apparatus for analyzing affinity of a material comprising:

a. an analytical affinity chip according to claim 6;

b. a binding substance for binding an analyte to the chip;

c. a light absorption observation device comprising a housing for holding the analyte-bound chip, a light emitting portion provided ahead of the housing, and an observation unit provided behind the housing;

d. wherein light is applied to the chip from one end of the chip and is observed at the opposite end of the chip; and

e. a data processing device connected to the light absorption observation device.

11. (New) An affinity analytical chip according to claim 6 wherein the probe has a specific affinity different from that of a probe fixed to another capillary.